STATE AND PENNINSULA

Wilmington schools will close this year on June 27th.

333 marriage licenses were issued at the Clerk's office, at Elkton, in May.

Soft crabs are reported plentiful along the shores of Indian river and bay.

August 3rd has been fixed as the date for the beginning of Concord Md., camp.

The annual ball held by the Firemen of Chesapeake City, netted about $125

The annual meeting of the State Bar Association will be held June 21-23, at Atlantic City.

The summer school of the Maryland State College will open June 25 and continue until August 3.

A new shrapnel plant is being constructed near that of the New Castle Construction Company.

The guarantors of the Elkton Chautauqua have decided to contract for another Chautauqua next year.

Residents of the entire State are preparing for a vigorous money-raising campaign for Red Cross work.

Cornelius Waples has resigned as Mayor of Milton, and Council has appointed Joshua Gray in his place.

Of Delaware's allotment of $15,000,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds, the sum of $8,000,000 has been subscribed.

Bishop John J. Monaghan, of Wilmington, confirmed a class of 105 children at St. Patrick's Church, Sunday.

M. S. Plummer, postal inspector for the Wilmington district, has announced that Delmar is to have free mail delivery in a short time.

H. A. Palmer, a farmer of Kent Island, Md., last week delivered 1500 bushels of wheat for which he received $3.16 per bushel, or $4,740.

The colored schools of Cecil county, Md., paid all expenses of their recent rally day, including the bands, and had $60 left over for deposit in the bank.

Samuel Knopf, an engineer on the duPont Boulevard, at Georgetown, has been appointed assistant by State Engineer Upham, and began work this week

Wilmington policemen have been instructed to ascertain from those suspected of having dodged registration whether they have the little blue card.

Elkton teachers held a meeting recently to take steps to try to secure an advance in salary for the low-salaried teachers during the continuance of the war.

Mrs. Alice H. Ross, Delaware's veteran school teacher, at Harrington, has received a letter of congratulation from Miss Jeanette Rankin, member of Congress.

After July 1, it will be unlawful to mail any newspaper, circular, postal card or other printed matter containing liquor advertising into Kent or Sussex counties.

Berry shipments over the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the present season are 2 266,235 quarts less than for the corresponding period last year.

The new financial system recently adopted by the Wilmington M. E Conference has resulted in an increase of $6000 in pastoral salaries in the Wilmington district.

For a vacancy in the high school staff and another in the intermediate grades in New Castle, applications are being received by Secretary Fleming, of the Board of Education.

Operators of jitneys between the projectile plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, south of New Castle and Wilmington, have raised the fare from 15 to 20 cents each way.

Clubwomen of this State are looking forward to the twentieth annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held at Rehoboth Beach on June 21, 22 and 23.

To meet the Government's demand for telegraphers the Western Union Company has established a telegraph school in Wilmington, free to any young man or woman willing to devote at least three hours a day to the study

Report of the Department of Agriculture shows that 281.700 acres have been planted to early Irish potatoes this spring, compared with 242,900 acres harvested last year. The indicated yield is about 7,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Contractor James A. Hirons, of Dover, has about completed the $25,000 Caesar Rodney school building for the Camden-Wyoming school district. The building is of brick and concrete, modern in every respect, and reflects great credit upon the builder.

There is a vacancy at Washington College, Chestertown, Md., open to a male student, a student of Cecil county, granting free board, tuition and text books. The appointment is made by the Orphans' Court and the scholarship is tenable for five years.

Delaware Red Men and members of the various councils of D. of P. will observe their annual Home Coming day at the Red Men's Fraternal Home, Newark, on Saturday, June 16. Great Sachem, John M. Cleary, of Delmar, has sent out special notices to all tribes and councils requesting that they send representatives to Newark on that day,

It is announced by the Pennsylvania railroad that in so far as they are used, women will be employed in positions vacated by male employes who are called into the Government's service. The Pennsylvania has pledged its co-ordination in the transportation operations of the Continental Railway system, in which all railroad companies will be united under a broad scope and efficiency.

"Make the World Safe for Democracy"
—PRESIDENT WILSON.

June 15th is the last day to buy
LIBERTY BONDS

Have you bought yours? Have you "done your bit? Have you bought all you can afford? If not, buy NOW.

The entire sales organization of The Atlantic Refining Company in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, consisting of 400 trained men, will devote its full time this week to the solicitation of subscriptions, which they are authorized to accept for the

U. S. Government
LIBERTY LOAN

Subscribe before Friday or you'll be too late.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Wouldn't Sit on a Box.

The man in the box office of a Broadway theater is responsible for this. He asserts that a Brooklyn youth and his best girl stepped up to the box office window the other night and asked for two tickets for the show, which is a musical comedy. Only box seats were available. Returning to the girl the youth said: "They have nothing left but box seats." "Let's go home, then," she replied with a frown. "I won't sit on a box."

Everybody Can Take Milk.

If a person tells me "I cannot take milk" I always say: "You can if you will take it in a certain way." It is a question usually of taking it aright or of taking it like soup, with a spoon, with a bite of some carbohydrate substance, cracker or bread, between the sips. I do not think everybody must take milk, but I think everybody can. —Dr. R. C. Cabot, in "A Layman's Handbook of Medicine."

World Record in Treaties.

Some painstaking person has compiled a list of treaties from 1560 B. C. to 1860 A. D. In those 34 centuries the world achieved 8,000 treaties, and we are told that each of them on the average lasted a little longer than two years. It is as true now as it was 1,500 years before the Christian era that treaties are only kept when there is an honest intention among all parties of keeping them.

Flour From Beets.

The sugar flour of northern France is made by pouring fresh beet pulp into the top of a tower of warm air, where it passes through a series of gratings rotating one above another, and is delivered into air gradually increasing in temperature up to about 250 degrees Fahrenheit. The product weighs about 25 per cent of the weight of the beets.

Turned White Overnight.

A black cat which was accidentally locked in a safe at Athens, Ga., duplicated the feat of Marie Antoinette and a few other celebrities, if a dispatch to the Buffalo Express may be believed. When the safe was opened next morning the cat walked out, unharmed, but perfectly white.

Not For Him.

Mrs. Newlywed—"Henry, do you remember Jack Watson? Well, he has just been married, and to a girl of absolutely no family at all." Mr. Newlywed (looking sadly around at the collection of his wife's relatives)—"A-a-a-h-h me! Some men do have good luck!"

NOTICE!

At a meeting held in McWhorter's Hall, Middletown, Del., on Saturday, May 26th, a large number of threshing rig owners agreed on a schedule for threshing wheat this season. They will thresh from the field for 6c per bushel and from the stack at 4c per bushel. The price agreed on for a set crop was $10.00.

Another meeting will be held on Saturday, June 9th, at which time a permanent organization will be effected. All threshing rig owners are invited to attend this meeting. The following threshermen attended the first meeting: Harry R. Unruh, William H. Boulden, J. F. Conner, Palmer Brothers, Dilworth Vandegrift, James A. Buckson, Robert Fitzsimmons, Edward M. Hance, Benjamin H. Pleasanton, Issac Steele and son, Leslie G. Walker, Harry H. Hance, John B. Clea er, John F. Knox, Frank Burchard, William M. People, George K. Sill, Joseph Walker.

By Order of
THE COMMITTEE.

New Spring Clothes

Of course you wish to be among the best dressers this season. You want clothes that are correct in fashion, fautless in fit and that will keep their shape and wear well. Come in and let's talk it over.

Cleaning and pressing carefully done.

M. LESSIN, the New Tailor
Weber Building
East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL

Regular $1 Book Given Free
"Plans For Farm Building"

Every one of your farm buildings has a direct influence on your farm profits. Each one ought to afford complete protection to whatever it contains and it ought to be as convenient as it can be made; because Convenience means Time and Time means Money.

If you are going to build or remodel any building, we will furnish you FREE, a regular $1.00 book on Farm Building Plans. Just give us your name.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.
Middletown, Del. Phone 40

FOR SALE!
FARQUAR TRACTION ENGINE
20 Horse Power in good condition. Owner has no further use for engine. ALFRED McDOWELL,
Marshallton, Del.

Our Furniture
is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furnture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.
W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

EDW. G. WALLS 1887 — CARLTON B. WALLS 1917

Our Boys' Suits
at
$5.00

When the boy starts in on his Suit there's always something doing unless the Suit is built for the occasion. We have had made for our trade a Boy's Suit to sell for $5.00 that is the

Limit of Durable Suit Making!

Fabrics the strongest—seams double sewed with strong thread—Buttons on to stay on—and nothing omitted that could add to the durability of the Suit.

Let us show you this Suit?

$5.00 is the Price
Norfolk or Pinch Back
Others at $3.50, $7.50 and $10.00

You'll have only to see just one of our Five Dollar Suits to be fully convinced of their unusual value.

EDW. G. WALLS & SON
Main Street, SMYRNA, DEL.

Big Stock
Latest Styles
Best Values

Men's and Boys' Wear, Head to Foot for Every Size and Age.
Serge Suits, $10 to $30.
Flannel Coats, $8 to $10.
White Trousers, $3 to $8.
White Ducks, $1 to $2.50.
Khaki Trousers, $1 to $2.50
Palm Beach Suits, $6.50 to $10
Straw Hats, $1 to $5.
Low Shoes, $3.50 to $8.50
Soft Shirts, $1 to $5.
Fancy Sox, 25c to $1.50.
Thin Underwear, 25c to $3.50
Come in and look them over.
Enjoy the Summer by being comfortable.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

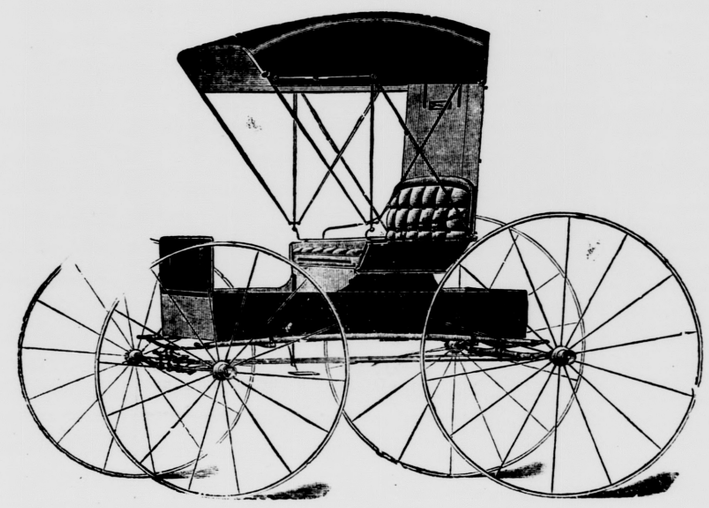
AMES J. ROSS, President. - WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over
$700,000.00
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

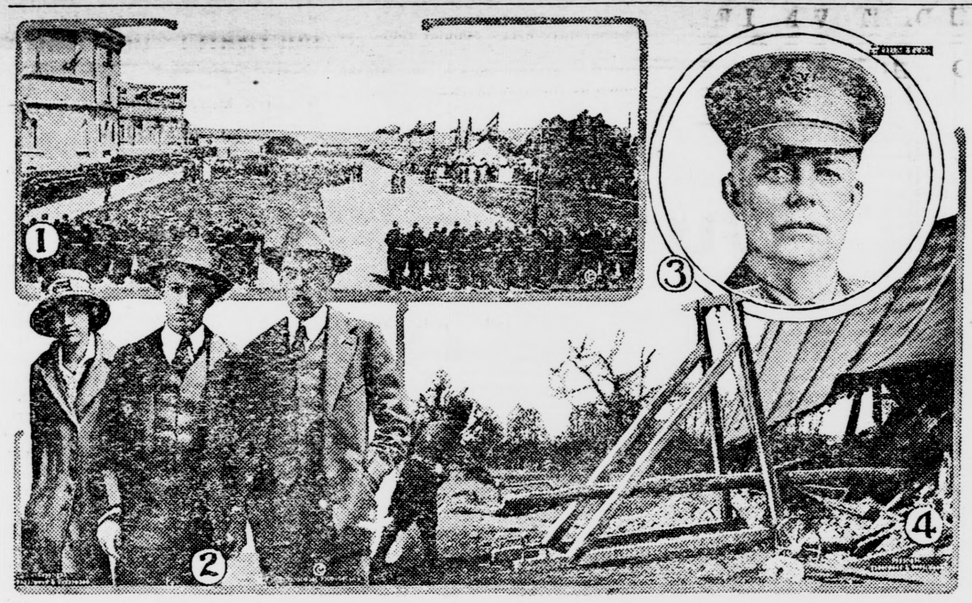
—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—
MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX
9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
CAPACITY 250
The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.
$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8.00 to $10.00 PER WEEK
American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.
EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

The Transcript, $1.00



1—Scene in the great Russian fortress of Kronstadt, whose garrison revolted but later yielded to the provisional government. 2—Eleanor Parker of Barnard college and Charles F. Phillips and Owen Cattell of Columbia university, who were arrested in New York for conspiring against the draft; Phillips pleaded guilty and asked permission to register. 3—Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, aid to General Scott in the Root mission now in Russia; the low-collared uniform he has on is now disapproved by the war department. 4—One of the battering rams used by the Germans to destroy without explosives the cottages in the French territory from which they are being driven by the allies.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

More Than Ten Million Young Americans Register for National Army.

PERSHING REACHES ENGLAND

British Start Tremendous Offensive in Belgium, First Blowing Up Messines Ridge — Japan Warns Russia Against Withdrawing From the War—Food Scarcity Worries Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

More than 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years responded to the call of the nation on Tuesday, June 5, registration day for the national army. Thus the first step in the execution of the selective service law was completed with gratifying success and the predictions of the Germans and of the traitors in America who side with them that the registration would be a failure were proved false.

That there would be opposition to the registration was a foregone conclusion, but it was sporadic and on the whole was of no importance. Such hostile demonstrations as there were generally took place in strongholds of the I. W. W. and the Socialists and were promptly squelched.

Returns from some states were below the estimates of the census bureau, but in other states those estimates were exceeded. A large proportion of those registering claimed exemption, usually because of dependent relatives, and the war department officials, as a result, intimated that the rules governing exemption would be tightened.

The considerable number of claims for exemption really does not mean that so many young Americans desire to avoid service. Such a conclusion would be most unjust, for everywhere there were evidences of unbounded patriotism and loyalty, and the indications of exemption claims arose mainly from the necessary answers to questions that were merely statistical.

As soon as the machinery of registration is readjusted, 1,500,000 names will be drafted, the exemption boards will do their work and 625,000 men will be called for immediate service.

Pershing Arrives in England.

The safe arrival of General Pershing and his staff at an English port was announced on Friday.

The naval collier Jupiter, laden with grain and other supplies for the Pershing army and escorted by American warships, arrived at a French port; a squadron of our warships arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presumably to relieve the British navy of the patrol of the South Atlantic; and more hospital units landed in England and proceeded to France. So much the government allowed to be known of the movements of our armed forces. Military expediency demanded the suppression of much more interesting news.

Preparations have been made for the reception of American troops in France. A number of bases have been organized, camps for infantry and artillery have been laid out, and aviation parks established.

From France came the news of the exploit of the American steamship Silvershell which encountered an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. The two vessels fought for an hour and a half, exchanging many shots, and then one shell fired by the naval gunners on the Silvershell found its mark and the U-boat was sent to the bottom.

British Offensive in Flanders.

After a smashing bombardment lasting three days, the British began their expected offensive in Flanders early Thursday morning with an explosion that was heard by Premier Lloyd George at Walton Heath, 140 miles away. Nine miles of German positions along the Ypres-Armentieres front were blown into the air by 20 charges of high explosives, totaling a million pounds. Instantly the Englishmen, Irishmen, Australians and New Zealanders that make up the British army in Belgium sprang forward in successive waves, and one of the fiercest battles of the war was on.

The attack was directed at the Messines ridge, between Messines and Wytschaete, where ever since October of 1914 the Germans had maintained themselves in a sharp salient that always threatened Ypres, only three miles to the north. The morning rush resulted in the capture of Messines and Wytschaete and the enemy's defense systems on the nine-mile front, and later in the day another forward movement took the British into and through the village of Oosttaverne. The entire salient was straightened out and all the counter-attacks were repulsed. Any considerable further advance in this sector will threaten the German hold on Lille, which is about five miles from the nearest British position. Large numbers of prisoners already have been taken.

The Germans must have known that the attack of Messines ridge was intended, for the preparatory bombardment was terrific, and yet reports from prisoners indicated that they actually were taken by surprise.

In preparation for the operations in Flanders the British fleet co-operated with the land forces, subjecting Ostend to severe bombardment. The British air forces also were in action, repeatedly raiding the German bases at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges. In retaliation a squadron of German airplanes attacked the British naval base in the Medway, close to London, on Tuesday, but was driven off with the loss of eight machines.

Several times during the week the Germans made vicious attacks in the Aisne and Champagne sectors and even gained possession of some French positions; but the gallant poilus almost immediately recovered the lost ground, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The Austrians claimed to have effectually checked the Italian advance toward Trieste, and announced that the Italian losses in the offensive were 180,000 men. On Tuesday the Italians were forced back south of Jamiano.

Dispatches from Rome revealed the fact that Italy had proclaimed the independence of Albania.

Once more the British admiralty issued a very satisfactory report on the work of the submarines, showing but 23 British vessels sunk in the week, five of which were fishing vessels. The American destroyers completed their first month in the war and have proved themselves most valuable aids to the British naval forces.

Russia Is Warned.

Conditions in Russia remain chaotic, though they may be straightened out somewhat by the work of the Root commission and the American railway engineers. The revolt of the garrison of Kronstadt, which declared the island fortress independent of the government, caused considerable concern in Petrograd, but as the action of the garrison was denounced by the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates it collapsed, and the garrison bowed to the authority of the provisional government.

Following President Wilson's example, France replied to Russia's statement of her peace plan by setting forth in a general way the demands of the French. These, embodied in a vote of the chamber of deputies, include the liberation of the territories invaded by Germany, the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine and just reparation for damage.

Japan also took official cognizance last week of the Russian crisis, informing the government at Petrograd that if Russia withdraws from the war Japan, in consultation with England and the United States, will consider what measures to adopt. The provisional government was warned that if Russia accepts a separate peace it will become another Austria under the domination of Germany, will lose Poland, Lithuania and Finland and will be stripped of many of her outlying possessions. Furthermore, Japan informed Great Britain that while, in case of Russia's withdrawal from the entente, Japan would prefer to send her troops to France rather than to undertake military chastisement of Russia, if the new situation seemed to threaten Japan the latter would take measures for self-protection. This means she would declare war on Russia and take away Manchuria and possibly, outer Mongolia.

The best informed opinion is that the entente allies have little to hope from Russia in the way of further active participation in the war. If she can be persuaded to reject a separate peace and to hold the Germans back from further invasion, that is about the limit of reasonable expectation. The provisional government seems utterly lacking in cohesion and its power is negligible.

The strike of munition workers in Petrograd was averted on Wednesday, but only by granting the demands of the men, including the six-hour day.

General Brussiloff was made commander in chief of the Russian armies, and General Gurko again resigned as commander on the western front.

Two Things Worry Germany.

Two things are causing especial anxiety in Germany. One is the persistent demand of the masses in Austria-Hungary for a peace on the Scheidemann plan of no annexations and no indemnities—a separate peace if Germany remains obdurate. The German Socialists are aroused to anger by the prospect of this breaking up of the alliance of the central powers, and lay all the blame on the pan-Germans.

The other cause for German worry is the scarcity of food, which admittedly is increasing throughout the empire. Food Controller von Batocki told the reichstag that the potato crop is smaller than was expected, and that the crops in the occupied territories are a great disappointment, as seed will hardly germinate in ruined soil. In Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, he admitted, the food situation was desperate. The cities and towns over there are suffering far more than the country districts, for the peasants retain much of the meats and other foodstuffs they produce, despite the efforts of the officials to force them to disgorge. In some parts of Germany the townspeople have been conducting regular expeditions into the country to seize food, by armed force if necessary.

The war and the question of China's participation therein are causing a lot of trouble for the rulers of that so-called republic. The situation is confusing to occidentals, but the concrete results have included the revolt of 11 provinces, which formed a provisional government, and the resignation of the vice president.

Germany undertook to appease Spain by apologizing for the sinking of a Spanish vessel and offering to pay damages, but the Spaniards are still angry and the food situation there is bad. King Alfonso last week made a demand on the central powers that the abuse of Jews in Palestine be stopped, and in this was backed up by the Argentine republic.

Northcliffe Comes to America.

An interesting development of the week was the acceptance by Lord Northcliffe of the position of head of the British war commission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour. The great editor and publisher is, next to Lloyd-George, the most influential man in Great Britain and it is predicted that his work in America will be momentous.

A neat example of German methods of oppression is supplied by the treatment of Mons. That Belgian town was fined $100,000 last week because a Belgian paper, printed in Holland, announced that Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was in Mons when that city was bombarded by allied airmen—also, probably, because the Germans needed the money.

The finance committee of the senate put in another strenuous week revamping the war revenue bill, and finally got it in shape for consideration by the senate.

The campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds is still being carried on with vigor and the greatest success throughout the country. Why it should be necessary to urge people to put their money into these absolutely safe and very desirable securities is not easily understandable, but since it is, the men who have the work in charge are to be highly commended for the skill, persistency and ingenuity with which they are pushing the campaign.

GRANT DEMANDS OF WORKERS

Threatened Strike of Employees of Petrograd Munition Plants Has Been Temporarily Averted.

Petrograd.—The threatened strike in 140 factories in Petrograd engaged in metal and other war work has been averted for the present. The workers' claims were granted, including the six-hour day.

Gen. Michael Alexieff, who recently retired from the chief command of the Russian armies, has been appointed military adviser of the provisional goverament.

An official announcement made prior to the departure of the socialist ministers for Kronstadt reads:

"The provisional government, recognizing that the present condition of affairs in Kronstadt is both menacing and intolerable, has requested the socialist ministers Tsereteili and Skobeleff to visit the fortress city with the object of clearing up its attitude toward the central power."

Arthur Henderson, British minister without portfolio; Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions; and Emile Vandervelde, Belgian minister of munitions, all noted socialists, have sent a letter to the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates expressing surprise that a call should have been issued by the council for an international conference to consider means of ending the war before the negotiations between the British, French and Belgian delegations and the council had been ended.

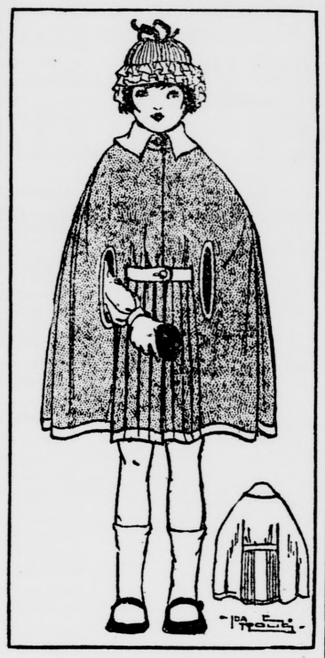
CAPE FOR THE KIDDIE

Adopted as Summer Wrap Even for the Little Girl.

Extra Military Effect Given by Soldierly Looking Buttons Used on Collar and Belt.

Even the kiddies are wearing capes. The little model shown in the sketch is made of navy blue gaberdine, with collar, armhole edging, belt and bottom finish of gendarme red taffeta. As an extra military note a very soldierly looking brass button is used to fasten the collar and serve the belt in a similar manner.

Every little girl needs a summer wrap, and surely now that capes have been adopted as the favorite mode of



Military Cape for Small Girl.

mothers and grown-up sisters there seems to be no reason at all why the younger member of the family should not insist that she, too, have one, says a writer in the Washington Star. The cape is an ideal spring and summer wrap, as it gives all the warmth and protection ordinarily required, and can be slipped on over the filmiest of frocks without mussing the frock as a coat with sleeves would.

Many capes developed for adults show set-in vests or inside sections, with loose flowing outer part. This arrangement, however, would not be satisfactory for the smaller models. To make a cape comfortable and just right for the little girl, at the same time giving it an unusual style touch so it isn't merely one of the stereotyped Red Riding Hood affairs, this little cape is cut off at the waistline back and front and fullness let in by means of plaits.

To make this cape for a girl of six or eight years two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. If desired, the cape may be lined throughout with the red, and this is recommended if the trifling additional weight is not objected to.

FOR THE LUNCHBOX

Here are some suggestions for luncheons that are inexpensive and pleasing:

Potato salad, with sandwiches made with hard-boiled eggs.

Graham bread and lettuce with mayonnaise and cold fish.

Cold pork, lamb or mutton chops preserved in waxed paper.

Pecan and celery sandwiches seasoned with onion juice.

Cold baked beans with brown bread and lettuce.

Corned beef, with rye bread, horse radish and shredded cabbage.

Smart Traveling Togs.

Tailleurs of beige, blue and gray serge of cheviot, waistcoats of checked woolen stuffs in odd colors—there is a pretty one of green and beige checked cheviot with a mere line of black—manteaux of jersey or checked and plain cheviot, hats of satin, cloth or tricot de laine; nothing is forgotten, says Vogue. The blouse figures again in the traveling outfit. In fact, in view of dust and cinders, the blouse is almost indispensable. It may be in the form of a smart gilet with a guimpe of soft muslin, or it may be a peplum blouse of crepe de chine, satin or tinted muslin. Of the traveling frock may be a sleeveless slip of serge or tussah, with a sleeved guimpe of some thin stuff. Very like the old "jumper" is this last mentioned traveling frock, which, by the way, is much liked.

Tulle Hats of Tete de Negre.

Transparent hats of tete de negre are worn with dresses of pale tinted mull. The tulle hat is new and is much worn at the moment. A fetching —little brim is made of tete-de-negre straw; a whirl of tete-de-negre tulle forms the crown. The tall coiffure supports this tulle crown, which is quite transparent, says Vogue.

Hats are growing taller and taller. The brim may be wide or narrow, but the crowns of most of the smartest hats are very tall. A novelty is "straw" of taffeta tulle or ribbon, which is used for small hats of different sorts—not that any hat is really small this season.

Separate Coats of Blue Taffeta.

Several stunning afternoon coats were seen at a smart tea in New York. One was worked in begonia red silk and lined with a begonia red taffeta, and another was embroidered with green and yellow beads around motifs of small velvet roses appliqued on the taffeta. This was lined with a white satin, and was sleeveless. It was worn with a tan georgette blouse and blue gaberdine skirt.

PEASANT LACE IS ADOPTED

Paris Designers Go to Roumania for Heavy Colored Trimming Used Extensively in That Country.

It may be that the incoming of lace as a powerful fashion for the summer may not bring forth the best of results in costumery. What a woman owns in the way of fine lace she will not cut and reshape except under the lash of conviction that she can do nothing less if she is to make use of her possession, observes a fashion authority.

A few of the French designers have gone to Roumania for the heavy string colored lace used by the peasantry, and have built tunic frocks of it, mounting it on slips of bright-colored satin or silk. One tunic that reaches nearly to the ankles is girdled a trifle below the waist, and again above it, with rolled sashes of blue silk, and there is a foundation of this silk to give color through the wide meshes of the coarsely woven lace.

Although the finer laces, such as point, Venetian, Bruges, d'Alencon, and their sisters, are used on the handsomer gowns, there is a return to a design that is conspicuously open and appears to be a more artistic sprawling of threads finely knotted together.

MAKE OLD PETTICOATS NEW

Detachable Flounces Also Enable One to Have an Underskirt to Match Every Dress.

Decidedly practical are the tailored petticoat flounces which will give a new lease of life to the underskirt whose upper section is in good condition but whose plaitings have become frayed or shabby.

The latter may be removed and the attachable petticoat flounces put on. They are made with a drawstring adjustable to the old petticoat or to the new. In width they measure about two yards and in depth about nine inches. According to one's preference the attachable flounces are to be had in chiffon, taffeta or messaline.

For the knockabout petticoat there are flounces of sateen or percaline in a variety of colors so that by merely changing the flounce to match the tone of the dress one may have, to all intents and purposes, several petticoats by merely possessing several flounces.

FOR THE STOUT WOMAN

Stout women, especially in the summer time, frequently find difficulty in selecting a gown that will in no way emphasize their largeness. The latest styles aim at slenderness of appearance. This costume is a specially designed sveltline model with long girdle ends, rows of buttons, and overdrapery, all of which gives a svelt fashionable appearance. This looks cool and comfortable and there is small doubt that any woman of generous size may look quite as stylish and attractive if she has her gowns made along the same lines.

Uneven Hangs the Hem.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the sort of hems deemed proper for the smartest of skirts. Many favor the uneven hem, even for wood tailleurs. Some skirts are shorter and somewhat fuller than the even-edged models. Practically all of the leading couturiers turn up the hem of some of their soft satin and chiffon models, while Worth makes nearly all of his skirts with this charming double effect. Several of his very lovely afternoon dresses of charmeuse show this skirt topped by simple kimono blouses, opening over waistcoats embroidered in gold.—Harper's Bazar.

Gowns of Lace and Ribbon.

Gowns of combination laces with touches of color added by silks and satins used for girdles, pipings and petticoats are immensely popular. Malines lace, Louis XV filet, and chantilly, the latter beautifully tinted, and some run through with either gold or silver threads are noted. Heavy valenciennes is used for the bodice of a gown which has the upper part of the skirt of cornflower blue brocaded chiffon and from the knees down the valenciennes lace used in ruffles, and showing through is a petticoat of coral chiffon. Coral moire ribbon is employed for a sash and girdle. A hat of coral moire and valenciennes lace trimmed with cornflower blue narrow velvet ribbons and tiny pink roses goes with the gown.

Gingham Pattern Silk Frocks.

A gingham pattern in pink and white has been used for a dress of Jap silk with organdie vestee and collar and large pearl buttons for trimming. The front of the skirt is a straight panel. At the sides falls a rather full overskirt over a smooth band of the material as the front panel.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 17

THE RISEN LORD.

LESSON TEXT—John 20:2-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.—I Cor. 15:20.

The death of Christ made a deep impression upon the beholders (Luke 23:48, 49). Joseph, who seems to have been a secret disciple, obtained the body, and gave it burial (Mark 15: 42-47). In Mark's record we have the story of the discovery of the resurrection by the women, and Matthew tells us how his enemies dealt with that fact. Be sure to use a good harmony of the four gospels in presenting all of these lessons, else some important detail will be overlooked.

I. Mary's Visit to the Tomb (vv.1-10). The Sabbath ended at sundown, and the shops were then open, and Mary Magdalene was able to purchase spices with which to anoint the dead body of Jesus. There is strong probability that the women paid a visit to the tomb late on Saturday (Matt. 28:1, R. V.). Starting the next morning, "while it was yet dark" (v. 1), they came to the tomb to perform this last service of love. Jesus had no need of such service (Matt. 16:27; 20: 19), but the women were rewarded by receiving the first glimpse of the risen Lord. There were five appearances on this first day of the week: (1) to Mary Magdalene, (2) to the "other women," (3) to Peter; (4) to those on the way to Emmaus, and (5) to the ten disciples, Thomas being absent.

None of these seemed to expect Jesus to be risen, for they had each failed to listen to and ponder his words. The extent and genuineness of the affection of the women is found in that they went to serve Jesus when apparently all hope had failed (I Cor. 13:8, R. V.). As soon as Mary saw the stone rolled away, she concluded that the tomb had been rifled, and hastened to report to the disciples (v. 2). This report of the women to the disciples was considered "as idle tales" (Luke 24:11). With intense eagerness Peter and John ran to the tomb thus reported as being robbed. John, the younger, reached the tomb first, but in reverence did not enter, only stooping to look in (vv. 4, 5). Peter, the impetuous one, rushes inside, and sees the linen clothes lying, and the napkin that had been about the head carefully folded and lying in a place by itself (v. 7). This apparently insignificant detail is one which is really significant, inasmuch as it shows that the tomb had not been rifled, leaving disorder behind. Instead of excitedly snatching the napkin from his face, and hurling it whither it might fall, he had quietly taken it off, and in an orderly way laid it aside. It is in such minute details as this that we see the greatest evidence of the veracity of this record.

II. Mary Weeping (vv. 11-15). The disciples returned to their own homes, and doubtless to the other disciples (v. 10), but the loving Mary remained behind in this place made sacred as having housed the body of the Lord. It is natural for us to linger in silent meditation in places of our greatest revelation or of our deepest soul experience. Jesus had told his disciples over and over again that he should rise again, and it seems strange that his enemies should have remembered it (Matt. 27:63) and his friends not. Mary looked into the tomb to see if after all there had not been some mistake. She it was who saw the two angels, and, half in wonder and yet in protest, they exclaimed. "Woman, why weepest thou?" Her reply was most natural and touching, "Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." In sorrow she turns from the tomb, only to see the risen Lord, though as yet she does not recognize him (vv. 14, 15). Her answer to the questions of Jesus are suggestive, and the record is certainly not one that has been adroitly painted, but is the plain record of facts as they actually occurred.

III. Mary Worshiping (vv. 16-18). There must have been an inflection in the voice of Jesus, for, upon the utterance of that one word, "Mary," she recognized her risen Lord. Joyfully she exclaimed, "Rabboni," that is to say, "Master" (v. 16), and would have poured out her love and worship at his feet. Jesus, however, does not suffer her to hold him fast. Mary must leave him, and tell the others. Literally, he says, "Do not lay hold of me but go and make known the glad truth that I am risen again." The risen Lord must return to "My Father" and "My God," whereas the one who would gladly have remained at his feet must go to the brethren, and make known the facts of the fulfillment of prophecy and the resurrection of our Lord.

The bribed soldiers spread abroad the tale that the disciples had stolen his body. The later lives of these disciples, their heroism and martyrdom, are evidence of the absurdity of any such act on their part.

The resurrection of Jesus is a vindication of his claim to being the Son of God. We do well to emphasize his birth, and to dwell much upon his death, yet both of these have no essential value apart from his resurrection.

Apart from this, the cross is the end of a failure. The resurrection demonstrated that Jesus Christ's redemption was not completed upon the cross. The resurrection is better authenticated than any other event in history.

The risen Lord called this weak band of disciples "my brethren" (Matt. 28:10). He is our brother still, and we are to proclaim his work of redemption, the proof of which is the resurrection, unto others who know it not, for this story is no fiction. It is the world's most tremendous and awe-inspiring and glorious fact.

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Rats and Mice Carry Disease
KILL THEM by using
Stearns' Electric Paste
Full directions in 15 languages
Sold everywhere—25c and $1.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT BUYS IT

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Purifies
(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the medicine you need. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it.
Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for $1.00.

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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Ladies! Send Me 10c and I will mail you box of "IT" white shoe cleaner in stick form FREE. Cleans white shoes, gloves and hats. W. H. BETTS, 27 U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Stock Salesmen Greatest proposition in America; common allotted with preferred; rich rewards for high grade men. J. H. QUINN, Sec'y, SHELBY, N. C.

If Interested in Timber, Mining or Manufacturing in Northwest, on large or small scale, write me for propositions of merit. HUGH McGOVERN, Oak Grove, Oregon

Convalescent Home for Tubercular Sufferers in city, ideal climate, best of board; sleeping porches; good care; sympathy. Terms reasonable. Mrs. Elmer Hanson, 1519 Hayes St., Trinidad, Colo.

Mexican Corn Paint — Something different; sent by mail for 15 cents. Agents wanted. PALMETTO CHEMICAL WORKS, Box 1288, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 24--1917.

Novelists and Schoolgirls.

Scott never mentions a schoolgirl. Imagine Thomas Hardy fashioning a schoolgirl out of Wessex clay, or George Meredith venturing to describe Diana of the Crossways in those early years. Arnold Bennett would have created a little miniature old wife, as Van Eyck and Memling paint babies like miniature old men. H. G. Wells would depict her as incipient temptation to lead Mr. Britling, for instance, into one of a dozen romantic adventures. Galsworthy would try to fit her into an ethical system, into a niche of social justice or matrimonial ventures. Mr. Howells, one may imagine, might have essayed the task; but he would have tried to meet the difficulty of getting the right values—as a painter dabs blues on yellows to make a green—by adding to a primness, reminiscent of the Vicar of Wakefield, a few delicate hoydenish touches. As there is no such thing as a schoolgirl on the continent, French and Italian novelists do not mention her. Indeed the schoolgirl, as we see her, is an American product and modern.—H. D. Sedgwick, in the Atlantic Magazine.

A torpid liver condition prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently and surely. Adv.

Girls Won't Agree.

While we cannot wholly indorse the plan to impose an extra tax on bachelors, we are frank to say, having been one for many years, that it is worth it. —Topeka Capital.

If it were not for his wife and the bunko man the average citizen would be able to save a lot of money.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Nerves All On Edge?

Just as nerve wear is a case of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. Anyone who has backache, nervousness, "blues," headaches, dizzy spells, urinary ills and a tired, worn feeling, would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. This safe, reliable remedy is recommended by thousands who have had relief from just such troubles.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. G. W. Davis, 107 Prince St., Alexandria, Va., says: "Doctors treated me for a long time and pronounced my condition serious. Often I felt so listless and nervous that I almost gave up hope and I endured torture from kidney ailments. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they brought me relief after everything else had failed. I still take them occasionally and am always benefited right away."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Your Fruit Won't Spoil If You Use

GOOD LUCK RED RUBBERS

They Fit All Standard Jars

Specially recommended for cold pack canning. Send 2c stamp for new book on preserving or 10c in stamps for one dozen rings if you cannot get them at your dealer's. *Address Department 54*

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.
Cambridge, Mass.

For Home Guard Drills

THE CITIZENS' HAND BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

with rudiments of Military Instructions used at Federal Training Camps, Signals and Codes, etc., 25 cents. $15.00 per hundred. BOYER BROTHERS, 1434 Brandywine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Didn't Need to Be Told.

Katherine, age six, had been going to school about two weeks when she said to her mother one day: "Mother, I am the nicest and the prettiest and the smartest girl in our class." Her mother, very much elated, exclaimed: "Why! Did the teacher tell you that, dear?"

"Oh, no!" said Katherine. "I just found it out myself."

WATCH YOUR SKIN IMPROVE

When You Use Cuticura—The Soap to Purify and Ointment to Heal.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue this treatment for ten days and note the change in your skin. No better toilet preparations exist.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GET EXPLOSIVE FROM FLOWER

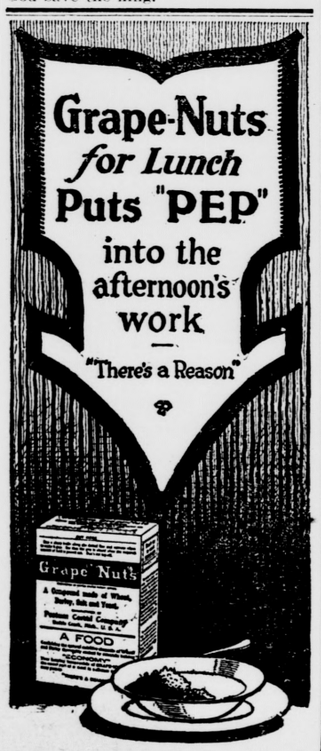
British Scientists Discover That Blossom of Mahua Tree in India Is Rich in Acetone.

The munition output of India has in two years been increased a thousandfold, mainly through the discovery that one of India's commonest blossoms, the flower of the mahua or mhowra tree, contains acetone in quantity. This tree is widely known to all travelers in Britain's Asiatic empire, but its use as a base for explosives is at least one thing new under the sun, says the Scientific American.

When the war broke out, acetone, which forms the chief ingredient of cordite, was extracted mainly from wood, maize, and starch; and the British admiralty erected a great factory for the process of acetone recovery from starch. But fortunately two English scientists in Hyderabad discovered that the mahua flowers contained acetone in larger proportions than it is found in any other vegetable substance—that this inoffensive bloom was ten times richer in the material in question than any known wood. In fact, the director general of ordnance for India reports that the mahua is by all odds the best source for acetone known.

Manufacture on a large scale is now under way and it is whispered that the abundance of munitions with which the British forces in Mesopotamia appear to be blessed is to be attributed to the new discovery.

"This year the potato is king." Then God save the king.



GOOD ROADS

ROADS IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Allotment Made to Each State for Improvement by Secretary Houston —California Leads.

Secretary Houston has announced the amount allotted to each state from the million dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1918 in constructing roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. This money is part of the $10,000,000 appropriated by the federal aid road act to assist development of the national forests, which becomes available at the rate of $1,000,000 a year for ten years.

The allotments as approved are as follows: Alaska, $46,354; Arizona, $58,604; Arkansas, $9,803; California, $140,988; Colorado, $62,575; Idaho, $108,730; Montana, $70,042; Nevada, $19,296; New Mexico, $42,495; Oregon, $128,111; South Dakota, $8,092; Utah, $41,167; Washington, $91,944; Wyoming, $40,684. A total of $9,995 has been allotted to Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oklahoma. The group of eastern states—Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia—in which the government is purchasing lands for national forests, receives $21,120.

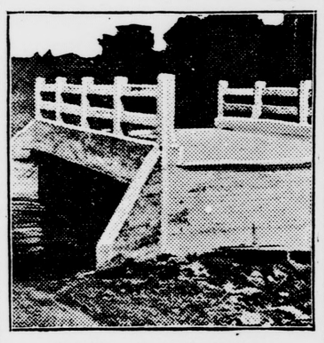
In making allotments, it is explained, 10 per cent of the amount available for 1918 is withheld as a contingent fund. One-half of the remainder has been apportioned among the states in amounts based on the area of the national forest lands in each state, while the other half has been allotted on a basis of the estimated value of the timber and forage resources which the forests contain.

CONCRETE FLOORS ARE BEST

Poor Economy to Replace Worn-Out Floors With Wood, Says Minnesota Highway Commission.

It is poor economy to build bridges with wooden floors or to replace worn-out floors with wood, the Minnesota State Highway commission says in a late bulletin issued to county boards and district engineers.

"The department is frequently requested to inspect old bridges and determine whether it is feasible to replace a wooden floor, because in a majority of cases the old bridge is found to be dangerous when carrying traction engines," says the bulletin. "It



Building Concrete Bridge.

takes a strong bridge to carry a concrete floor, but we find that after the original floor has been replaced twice with wood, on a light truss, the expense is as great as it would have been to build a concrete floor bridge, with heavier steel, and any further expense is a clear waste of money."

BAD ROADS VERY EXPENSIVE

Estimated Cost of 23 Cents a Ton Per Mile on Average Highway—13 Cents on Improved.

There is no need of discussing the importance of good roads. They are essential to comfortable travel, to the economic production and distribution of farm products, to the development especially of satisfactory rural schools, and to the improvement of the social life of the nation. Bad roads are very expensive possessions. It is estimated that it costs 23 cents under existing conditions to haul a ton a mile on the average country road and only 13 cents on a properly improved road, but this is not all the story. The direct cost is very great and the indirect costs are possibly greater. With bad roads the farmer is compelled to haul when he should be engaged in other activities, while with good roads he can plan his operations without reference to the weather. The states and the local units, as has been intimated, have strikingly recognized these truths by greatly increasing their appropriations and by devising better machinery.—American Review of Reviews.

Evangel of Good Roads.

The automobile is the evangel of the good roads movement. Every sale of a five-passenger touring car with tires subject to sudden and disheartening puncture means better roads and more of them. Therefore, everyone should buy touring cars because he will then become a good roads advocate.

Wanted for Nothing.

Good roads, according to Howard Rann, are something which everybody wants for nothing.

Road Must Be Maintained.

Be not deceived. Building a road does not mean having a road. It must be maintained. And for this the King road drag is an all-important tool.

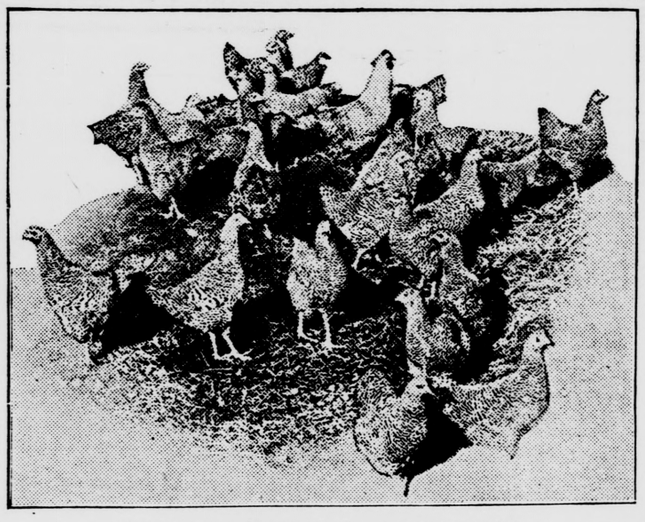
Enthusiasts in Rainy Season.

There are more good roads enthusiasts during the rainy season than at any other time of the year.

Good in Any State.

The King method will work in any state, on any sort of soil, on any average mile of road.

PLYMOUTH ROCK IS MOST POPULAR BREED



FLOCK OF PUREBRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Plymouth Rock chicken has been for years the most popular breed in the United States. The Barred Plymouth Rock was the original variety and was developed in the United States, various lines of blood being used in the making. It is probable that the Dominique, the Black Cochin, the Black Java, the Brahma, and the Pit Game were used for this purpose. The size and type or shape of all the varieties of Plymouth Rocks are supposed to be identical. In general the breed may be described as a good-sized, rather long-bodied chicken, with fairly prominent breast and good depth of body, showing when dressed a well-rounded, compact carcass. This breed has a single comb and yellow legs, bill, and skin. The standard weight of cocks is nine and a half pounds; of hens, seven and a half pounds; cockerels, eight pounds; pullets, six pounds. They are layers of good-sized, brown-shelled eggs, and are reputed especially as winter layers.

Popular Farm Fowl.

The Barred Plymouth Rock is by far the most popular general-purpose or farm fowl. This variety has so long been a favorite with the general public that the barred color is generally associated with quality in table fowls. The Barred Plymouth Rock plumage is a grayish white, each feather of which is crossed by dark bars which are almost black. It is desired that these bars should be as even in width, as parallel, as straight, and as well carried down to the skin as possible. Each feather should end with a narrow, dark tip. The barring in the hackle and saddle is narrower than in other sections. The alternating dark and light bars give a bluish cast or shade to the general color, which should be even throughout the surface. It is common for solid black feathers or feathers which are partly black to occur in practically all strains in this variety, but this should not be taken as a sign of impure breeding. Black spots are also common occurrences on the shanks, particularly in females, but this does not indicate impurity.

There is a decided tendency for the males of this variety to come lighter in color than the females, and for this reason breeders are usually obliged to resort to two separate matings, one for the production of males of standard or exhibition color and the other for the production of females of standard or exhibition color. This system of breeding is known as double mating. In mating for males of exhibition color a male of about standard color is used with medium dark females, or those two or three shades darker than females of exhibition color, in which the barring is as distinct and as narrow as possible, showing a clear-cut line between the black and white bars. This mating is known as the cockerel mating, because it produces a greater percentage of exhibition or standard-color males, while the females produced are too dark in color for exhibition, but are suitable for continuing this line of breeding. In mating for females of exhibition color, females of about standard color are used with a medium light male or one that is two or three shades lighter than males of exhibition color, but which shows distinct barring and as strong barring in the undercolor as can be obtained. This mating is known as the pullet mating, because it produces a greater percentage of females of exhibition color, while the males produced are too light for exhibition, but may be used to continue this line of breeding.

White Plymouth Rock.

The White Plymouth Rock is the second most popular variety of this breed. All the characteristics of the White Plymouth Rock are supposed to be identical with those of the Barred Plymouth Rock except color. As a matter of fact the White Plymouth Rock tends to run somewhat larger in size, and the type is a little more uniform and a little better than that of the Barred Plymouth Rock. In color the White Plymouth Rock should be a pure white throughout, free from black ticking and from any brassiness or creaminess.

The Buff Plymouth Rock is distinguished from the other Rocks by the color alone, which should be an even shade of golden buff throughout. Shafting, or the presence of feathers having a shaft of different color from the rest of the feather, and mealiness, or the presence of feathers sprinkled with lighter color as though powdered with meal, are undesirable. As deep an undercolor of buff as it is possible to obtain is desirable. There is a great difference of opinion as to what constitutes desirable buff color, some favoring the lighter color, approaching lemon, while others favor a much darker buff, approaching red. The important point is to have the shade as even as possible over the entire surface.

New Varieties.

The Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock is one of the new varieties. Its plumage is distinctive and very beautiful. In general, the plumage of the male consists of a silver white top color, extending over the shoulders and back, the hackle and saddle striped with black. The rest of the body plumage, including the main tail feathers and sickles, is black. The wings when folded show a bar of black extending across below the shoulder. Below this the wing shows white, due to the white on the outside of the secondaries. In the female the general trend of color is gray, with delicate, distinct, concentric penciling of dark on each feather except the hackle, each feather of which is silvery white with a black center, showing a slight gray penciling, and the main tail feathers, which are black, with the two top feathers showing some penciling. The color of the plumage is practically the same as that of the Dark Brahma.

The Partridge Plymouth Rock is also one of the newer varieties of this breed. The coloring of this variety is very attractive and is practically the same as that of the Partridge Cochin and also of the Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock, except that the white of the Silver Penciled is replaced by red or reddish brown.

The Columbian Plymouth Rock, a variety of comparatively recent origin, is very attractive in coloring and has proved quite popular. In general the color is white, the hackle feathers being black with a narrow edging of white, and the main tail feathers black, the tail coverts being black with a distinct white lacing. The wings also carry some black on the primary and secondary feathers, which is almost hidden when the wings are folded. The color of this variety is practically the same as that of the Light Brahma.

USE INCUBATORS ONLY

Real Function of Hen Usurped by Modern Machine.

Artificial Incubation Only Kind in Use by Big Commercial Plants and "Sideline" Man Really Should Employ One.

(By C. S. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Modern hatching of eggs is exclusively an incubator proposition. There are no large commercial poultry plants or specialized poultry men conducting businesses of any consequence that are not using artificial incubation. The number of side-line poultry men and farmers buying incubators is rapidly increasing. In fact, it is a question whether even the city poultry man, with a few hens in his back yard, can afford to be without one. To meet his need, there is the small electric-heated, 50-egg capacity machine successfully operated in most any room in the house, or even on the back porch. Going to the other extreme, the mammoth commercial hatchery machine of 5,000 to 10,000-egg capacity is not uncommon.

Between these two extremes is the 250 to 300-egg machine, the kind best suited to the needs of the farmer-poultry man. The initial cost of a reliable machine of this size will vary between 5 and 10 cents per egg capacity. To operate a 300-egg incubator for three weeks will cost approximately 75 cents for gas, oil, or electricity, and ought not to require more than ten minutes a day for attention. This represents the work of 20 hens for three weeks, and at least half that many hens for a six weeks' brooding period. If these hens were all kept at work during this time they would lay at least 500 eggs. Valued at only 15 cents per dozen, these eggs would amount to between $6 and $7, and if sold for hatching could easily bring $50.

CHICKENS GIVEN GOOD START

Mashes Mixed With Milk Are of Considerable Value—Feed When in Crumbly Condition.

Mashes mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life. The mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mash and not in a sloppy condition. Johnny cake composed of the following ingredients in the proportion named is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen infertile eggs or one pound of shifted beef scrap to ten pounds of cornmeal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, and one tablespoonful of baking soda, and bake until done.

FLOCK OF GEESE IN ORCHARD

Big Returns Assured From Fowls So Pastured—They Will Clean Up All Fallen Fruit.

A large flock of geese pastured in an orchard of any kind will bring big returns. They will clean up all fruit which falls and the droppings are very valuable about the trees.

In an orchard of ten acres, a flock of four or five hundred might be kept very profitably.

DAIRY

PARTICULAR CARE FOR MILK

Flavors in Dairy Products May Be Prevented by Keeping Cows From Eating Weeds.

Don't let your dairy products taste of weeds or grass, if you can avoid it. Because butterfat absorbs flavors, particular care should be taken in handling milk, cream and butter, according to N. E. Olson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The principal flavors derived from feeds are the weedy flavors," said Mr. Olson. "In the spring creameries have trouble with the wild onion flavor. This is something that the farmer cannot prevent, and is caused by early pasturing.

"Another common flavor is the half-grass flavor, produced from green feed in the early spring. It can be tasted in milk, cream, and also in ice cream. It is found in practically all dairy products in the spring."

The method of preventing these flavors is keeping the cows from eating weeds, pointed out Mr. Olson. Weedy patches in pastures should be fenced off so that the cows cannot get to them. Other flavors are produced through the feeding of alfalfa and silage. If silage is fed, it is advisable to feed it after milking rather than before.

WHY SHORTHORN IS FAVORED

Beef Must Come Along With Milk Is Claim—Dairy Cattle Breeders Have Good Argument.

One reason why the milking Shorthorn is being called to the attention of corn-belt farmers who must come inevitably to dairying, is that the corn belt is committed to beef and cannot easily give up to dairying exclusively. The farmer who takes a dairy bull calf to market and gets $3 or $4 for it, is likely to feel cheated, because he will remember the beef calf that grew into a likely steer and brought a good profit.

Of course, the dairy cattle breeders have their arguments—and good ones.

Shorthorns on Kansas Farm.

But the fact remains that the farmer, generally speaking, will be hard to wean away from the beef type. The Shorthorn's reputation as a leading beef animal will appeal to the farmer, for he still can have his beef along with his milk.

This argument may apply to other dual purpose cattle, perhaps, but it is especially good with a beef animal that can perform well in the dairy.

FEED COWS BEFORE CALVING

Practical Dairymen Agree That Preparation Has Much to Do With the Amount of Milk.

(By H. H. KILDEE, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The proper time to begin feeding a dairy cow is six or eight weeks before calving, and practical dairymen agree that this preparation has more to do with the amount of milk and butterfat which a cow produces during the lactation period than does the feeding during any other period.

For cows calving during the summer or early fall most dairymen like to have a small pasture away from the herd but with an abundance of grass, and, in addition, they like to feed a suitable grain mixture. Corn silage, with clover or alfalfa hay and a limited grain ration of three parts ground oats, two parts of bran and one part of oilmeal is especially good for cows calving during winter or early spring. After calving the cows should be brought slowly up to full feed and thereby steadily to a higher production.

GOOD SLOGAN FOR DAIRYMAN

Corn Silage and Other Roughage Have Value That Cannot Be Overestimated—Have Purebreds.

High-priced dairy feeds of last winter should teach the dairy farmers two things, according to the animal husbandmen at Cornell. The first is that good corn silage and other roughage have a value that cannot be overestimated; the second is that there is a greater need for good cows than ever before. This is no time to be feeding poor producers, and the man who has purebreds is getting double value for his feed. The dairyman's slogan for next year should be purebreds, a silo, and clover or alfalfa hay.

Insure Strong, Healthy Calf.

Feeding the cow well before calving insures a strong, healthy calf. The best time to wean the calf is after it takes the first milk. Early weaning makes it easier to teach the calf to drink.

Preventing Mold.

Placing butter tubs, covers and liners in water heated to 150 degrees Fahrenheit or above for a few minutes previous to packing is about the cheapest and most effective method of preventing mold.

Fish Are Misnamed.

Apparently every popular name for fish is a misnomer. There is a fish plentiful on the coasts of Alaska known as the atka mackerel. The bureau of fisheries patiently points out that it is not a mackerel and nothing like a mackerel. But it is an excellent food fish, and can be shipped salted. Alaska canneries have been encouraged to salt this fish, which will be known as the atkafish, and it should make its appearance in our markets in the coming winter.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Both Appropriate.

Longmore—The former clients of Smith, the divorce lawyer, who died last week, are going to do a nice thing.

Short—What?

Longmore—Show their appreciation by erecting a monument to his memory.

Short—Have they chosen the design?

Longmore—Not yet. A number of them want something among the lines of the Statue of Liberty, and the others favor a colossal granite cleaver.—The Lamb.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the footbath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Used by the British and French troops at the front. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Mantell's Ghost Story.

Robert Mantell tells of a barnstorming company in the West in the old days that made a try at Shakespeare. Considerable complaint was heard relative to the efforts of the man who essayed to do the ghost in "Hamlet."

One day a dramatic man on a local paper said to the leading man:

"That fellow who plays the ghost does not suggest the supernatural."

"I should say not," assented the leading man with alacrity, "but he does suggest the natural super."—Everybody's Magazine.

Roman Eye Balsam is an antiseptic ointment, applied externally and not a "wash." Its healing properties penetrate the inflamed surfaces, providing prompt relief. Adv.

Then Silence.

They were dancing merrily, this young man and the young woman, and were talking of nothing at all, when suddenly the girl asked:

"Have you enlisted?"

"No," answered the youth.

"Haven't you joined the Officers' Reserve corps?"

"No, not yet. I haven't thought much about that sort of thing."

"Haven't you done anything about the war?"

"No," the youth replied.

Whereupon the girl stopped dancing.

"I wish you would take me to a seat. I don't think I want to dance with you."—Washington Star.

Elections in Land of Nippon.

The Japanese people are satisfied with the result of the election of April 20, but agitation regarding expense attending a canvass for a seat in parliament is renewed. The same argument is heard as those after the last general election, according to East and West. The Chugai Shogyo estimates the cost of 600 candidates at not less than $2,640,000! This is more than representatives in the United States expend, but senators have been known to pay half a million for seats in that body. The Chugai says the government spent $200,000 for supervising the election, which, to Americans, will appear moderate. This sum includes "stumping trips" through the country by cabinet ministers; members of the opposition paid their own expenses. The editor regrets that so many men entitled to vote fail to exercise their high privilege. Repeated dissolution of the diet not only causes political disturbances, he argues, but imposes heavy financial loss upon the nation and upon individuals.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Marital Consideration.

A considerate man who really wants to make his wife happy will look dejected and miserable at the station when she is leaving for the summer. She carries a heavy heart with her if he happens to be brutal enough to look as if he were anticipating a hot old time.—Houston Post.

Pittsburgh has measured telephone service.

CULTIVATE! CULTIVATE!

Produce More Food, But at the Lowest Cost.

A trip through most of the grain growing districts of Western Canada, and information received from authentic sources, reveals that the spring seeding of wheat, barley and oats is finished and the grain is having a most rapid growth. Men of farming experience here say that the conditions are similar to those years when there was an abundant harvest reaped. During the past year a number of new settlers came into the country, and they will undoubtedly have a good crop this year. This added to the normal acreage, made considerably less by the lack of labor owing to the number who have gone to the front, will give a fair general yield. It is surprising the growth that this country is capable of producing.

Wheat has this spring germinated and shown three or four inches growth in five or six days, and with anything like favorable weather, harvesting should commence about the 15th of August, or a little over one hundred days from first seeding. Hundreds of farmers throughout this vast country paid for their entire holdings out of one year's crop and it would not be surprising if the same experience met a great many more this year.

The best authorities on the wheat situation give it as their opinion that for many years to come, wheat prices will be high. They base their opinion on a scientific calculation and their reasoning seems to be sound. Anyway, it is quite evident that for some years to come, the producer of wheat will be amply rewarded for any effort he may make to develop this branch of agricultural industry. Money may be made on the high-priced lands of the wheat-growing districts of the United States, but it is a question if these high-priced lands would not be more profitably employed in other branches of farming than in growing the smaller grains, leaving it to lands just as productive for wheat, less expensive to operate, and with a much smaller initial price, to provide the world with this necessity of life. Here is where Western Canada, with its vast rich fertile plains, its low railway rates, its exceptionally good shipping privileges, its excellent climate, and its perfect social conditions, has a combination of advantages not possessed by any other portion of the continent.

Furthermore, these lands, of unexcelled quality, are extraordinarily cheap, while for the man who does not care to undertake farming on so extensive a scale there is the free homestead which offers him all the opportunity for which he is looking.

The prospective purchaser will have no difficulty at all in making a selection of a fine piece of land, well located and convenient to transportation, which may be had for from $15 to $25 an acre, and the railway companies or other holders of large tracts are always glad to sell on easy terms. Or if he desires a farm that is already under cultivation and improved, many such are to be had from farmers who already have made comfortable fortunes and are ready to retire.

It is not to the grain grower only that Western Canada offers great opportunities. If one wishes to go in for cattle raising, there are great stretches of range land both free and for lease; and in many sections of the country there are the finest of grazing lands that may be purchased at very low prices.

The appeal which has been sent out both by the United States and Canadian governments, for an unstinted, unlimited production of food stuffs to prevent what might otherwise be a famine throughout this great continent—and then consequently, throughout the world—should in itself arouse all the ambition and desire in the heart and soul of the man who is not fighting at the front, to produce all he can. In addition, there is the potent fact that no chances are being taken in answering the appeal. Take it from either standpoint you answer the country's call, although not fighting, and you are also insured against any loss by the high prices that are bound to exist for some time. Whether it be in the United States on its excellent grain lands or in Canada on its splendid grain lands, all should do their bit.—Advertisement.

Foresight.

"When one of those musty thrones topples over in Europe do you suppose there is much dust?"

"Not as much as you might think. Most monarchs are crafty enough to put their dust away in a safe place before a revolution starts."

A man is never such a bonehead that he can fool himself by lying to himself.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

correct

CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**